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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/787,266	02/26/2004	Guy Hubert Stephane Sylvain Culeron	AA-615M2	5154
27752	7590	09/03/2008		
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY			EXAMINER	
Global Legal Department - IP			DOUYON, LORNA M	
Sycamore Building - 4th Floor				
299 East Sixth Street			ART UNIT	
CINCINNATI, OH 45202			PAPER NUMBER	
			1796	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/787,266

Applicant(s)

CULERON ET AL.

Examiner

Lorna M. Douyon

Art Unit

1796

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 May 2008.
2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8 and 11-15 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8, 11-15 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☒ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/5508)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 2/21/08
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____

1. This action is responsive to the amendment filed on May 30, 2008.
2. Claims 1-8, 11-15 are pending.
3. The objection to the disclosure is withdrawn in view of Applicants' amendment. It is noted, however, that the term "Example 2" (see last line) on page 15 of the "Substitute Specification" is unnecessary and need to be deleted. In addition, the line numberings on page 16 in the present amendment appears to be off by one line.
4. All previous prior art rejections are withdrawn in view of Applicants' amendment.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
6. Claims 1-4, 6-8, 11-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Loth et al. (US Patent No. 5,075,026), hereinafter "Loth" in view of Pritchett et al. (US Patent No. 6,612,468), hereinafter "Pritchett".

Loth teaches an improved all-purpose liquid cleaner in the form of a dilute microemulsion composition containing 1% to 10% by weight of an anionic detergent, 2 to 10% by weight of cosurfactant, 0.4% to 10% by weight of perfume and the balance water, or a concentrated microemulsion composition (which read on

protomicroemulsion) containing by weight, 18% to 65% of anionic and nonionic detergent, 2% to 30% of cosurfactant, 10% to 50% of perfume and the balance water which upon dilution with water will yield said dilute o/w microemulsion composition (see abstract; col. 1, lines 5-9). The dilute o/w microemulsion detergent cleaning compositions of the present invention may often include as much as about 0.2% to about 7% by weight, based on the total composition, of terpene solvents introduced thereinto via the perfume component (see col. 5, lines 15-21). In final form, the all-purpose liquids are clear oil-in-water microemulsions (see col. 13, lines 25-27), hence, the perfumes are non-visible droplets having diameters within those recited, and should have water solubility within those recited. The microemulsion is also construed to read on Newtonian fluids. The liquids are readily pourable and exhibit a viscosity in the range of 6 to 60 centipoises (equivalent to 0.06Pas) as measured at 25°C with a Brookfield RVT Viscometer using a #1 spindle rotating at 20 RPM (see col. 13, lines 31-36). When intended for use in the neat form, the liquid compositions can be packaged under pressure in an aerosol container or in a pump-type sprayer for the so-called spray-and-wipe type of application (see col. 13, lines 45-48). Loth, however, fails to disclose the liquid composition in a foam generating dispenser which includes a gas imparting mechanism to form the foam from air via an air injection piston, foam-generating aperture, an impinging surface, a mesh or net, a pump and a sprayer, and which generates a foam having a foam to weight ratio greater than about 2 ml/g.

Pritchett discloses that over the last 15 years or so the use of foam dispensers based on aerosols using pressurized gas has declined steeply for environmental

reasons, leading to the development of foaming dispensers which exploit a manual pumping action to blend air and liquid and create foam (see col. 1, lines 13-17), thus the invention of a foam dispenser as follows. Pritchett teaches a hand operated non-aerosol foam dispenser comprising a combined liquid pump and air pump for mounting at the top of a container of foamable liquid, the liquid pump having a liquid cylinder and a liquid piston defining between them a liquid chamber, the air pump having an air cylinder and an air piston defining between them an air chamber, and the liquid piston and air piston being reciprocable together in their respective cylinders by the action of a pump plunger which carries said pistons; an air inlet valve and liquid inlet valve being provided for the air chamber and liquid chamber respectively; an air discharge passage and a liquid discharge passage leading from the air chamber and the liquid chamber respectively, the air discharge passage and liquid discharge passage meeting one another for mixing the pumped air and liquid which passes to an outlet passage of the dispenser by way of a permeable foam regulation element; one or more vent openings being provided to admit air into a cap chamber and into the air chamber through the air inlet valve (see abstract; claims). The preferred foam-generating element uses one or more layers of mesh to produce a uniform foam for discharge (see col. 3, lines 40-46).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to package the liquid cleaner of Loth in the foam dispenser of Pritchett because the dispensers based on aerosols using pressurized gas is now replaced by foam dispensers for environmental reasons as taught by Pritchett, and to

reasonably expect the foam to weight ratio to be within those recited because similar ingredients and dispensers have been utilized.

7. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Loth and Pritchett as applied to the above claims, and further in view of Baeck et al. (US Patent No. 5,679,630), hereinafter "Baeck".

Loth and Pritchett teaches the features as described above. Loth and Pritchett, however, fail to disclose the incorporation of enzymes into the composition.

Baeck teaches protease enzymes having improved proteolytic activity, substrate specificity, stability and/or enhanced performance (see col. 1, lines 53-58) which can be used in any detergent composition or concentrated detergent compositions where high sudsing and/or good insoluble substrate removal are desired (see col. 21, lines 1-12) such as in cleaning fabrics, cleaning dishes and for personal cleansing (see col. 2, lines 16-32).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate enzymes into the composition of Loth and Pritchett because this would provide improved proteolytic activity, substrate specificity, stability and/or enhanced performance as taught by Baeck.

8. Claims 1-8, 11, 13-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Petri et al. (US Patent No. 6,114,298), hereinafter "Petri" in view of Pritchett et al. (US Patent No. 6,612,468), hereinafter "Pritchett".

Petri teaches a microemulsion suitable for disinfecting a surface (see col. 2, lines 48-49), such as dishes (see col. 14, line 59), comprising a surfactant, an aqueous phase comprising a bleach, and droplets dispersed in said aqueous phase, said droplets comprising an essential oil or an active thereof (see abstract; col. 2, lines 48-53). The aqueous phase of the microemulsions comprises at least water (see col. 8, lines 58-63) and may comprise as a preferred optional ingredient, a hydroxylated solvent (see col. 9, lines 51-53), such as glycol ethers (see col. 10, lines 1-25) and aliphatic alcohols such as ethanol (see col. 10, lines 45-53). The microemulsions may comprise as an optional ingredient, other solvents including terpene (see col. 11, lines 1-13), which terpene read on the "low water-soluble oil having a solubility in water of less than about 5000 ppm as required in claim 14. The microemulsion may further comprise a variety of other optional ingredients such as enzymes (see col. 11, lines 19-24). The microemulsion is also construed to read on Newtonian fluids. The microemulsions may be packaged in a variety of suitable detergent packaging known to those skilled in the art, for example, spray dispenser, preferably in a trigger spray dispenser or in a pump spray dispenser, and may include manually operated foam trigger-type dispensers (see col. 16, lines 23-44). Petri, however, fails to specifically disclose the microemulsion in a foam generating dispenser which includes a gas imparting mechanism to form the foam from air via an air injection piston, foam-generating aperture, an impinging surface, a mesh or net, a pump and a sprayer, and which generates a foam having a foam to weight ratio as those recited.

Pritchett teaches the features as described above.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to package the microemulsion of Petri in the non-aerosol foam dispenser of Pritchett because Petri teaches in col. 6, lines 23-44 that the microemulsions may be packaged in a variety of suitable detergent packaging known to those skilled in the art, and Pritchett teaches such dispenser, and to reasonably expect the foam to weight ratio to be within those recited because similar ingredients and dispensers have been utilized.

Double Patenting

9. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

10. Claims 1-2, 11-12 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 8 and 9 of U.S. Patent No.

7,402,554. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both sets of claims are drawn to similar foam-generating kit comprising similar foam-generating dispenser components and similar compositions having overlapping viscosities.

Response to Arguments

11. Applicants' arguments with respect to claims 1-8, 11-15 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

12. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lorna M. Douyon whose telephone number is 571-272-1313. The examiner can normally be reached on Mondays-Fridays 8:00AM-4:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Harold Pyon can be reached on 571-272-1498. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Lorna M Douyon/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1796

